FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1895.

### George Washington.

We think that the Americans of this generation have a better understanding of the character of the man GROBGE WASHINGTON than was possessed by their ancestors of the previous two or three genera tions. The encomiums pronounced upon him after the war of the Revolution, and for many years after his death, were not only unmeasured, but were indistinctive, unjudicial, uncritical, and largely untrue to human nature. He was often represented as a flawless character, as a complete embodiment of every perfection, as one separated or set apart from all the rest of mankind, and even, indeed, as a supernatural being. He came to look like a sculptured figure chiselled by the hand of genius from a block of marble. He seemed to be too cold, too serene, too dispassionate, and too high for this earth.

A singular injustice was thus done to WASHINGTON, who lived as a man among men, who was true to nature all his life long, who was warm-blooded and impulsive, who possessed the ordinary traits of our species, who wont through experiences like those of other people, who had many of the ways of a Virginia planter of his time, who was in high spirits or low according to circumstances, and who, happily, was not altogether free from the folbles which belong to humanity.

In view of his person and his life and his achievements, how much more congenial and attractive is our Washington when thus understood. He is of us. He is a man of our kind. He is one whom we know. We can be his friends, can look into his noble face, can grasp his hand, can listen to his words, can exchange thoughts with hlm, can love him as we could not if he were of another order of creation.

We of this generation have come to know WASHINGTON better than he was known by our grandsires, though we are so much fur ther away from him than they were. We think he is to us more of a man, more of an American, and less of a demigod, than he was to them. Thus he is exalted in our eyes. Thus he stands higher in our affections than he stood in those of the American youth of fifty or sixty years ago, to whom he was as a statue of Pentelican marble.

We have come to know him the better through the revelations made in his own letters and in the letters of his contempo raries, which have been printed; through the reminiscences of his acquaintances; through the perusal of documents and reports that can now be obtained; through the publication of more satisfactory biographies of him; and through a closer study of his personality and deeds from his early days till the close of his life. It is thus possible to get a more satisfactory comprehension of his real nature than it was in other times.

He grows upon his country and the world with the procession of the generations as he is seen the more distinctly and truly. He is the noblest national hero seen in any country of the earth since the creation of man.

The revival in these days of what we msy call Washingtonism is most pleasant to contemplate. It means the strengthening of the republic, the renewal of its pristine spirit, the purification of politics, and the animation of patriotism. The name of WASHINGTON is synonymous with all that is desirable and glorious in American life.

We are especially well pleased to know that the school children all over the United States will to-day celebrate the birthday of our WASHINGTON as they never celebrated it before. It is an excellent idea to furnish a portrait of him to every schoolhouse in this city. The boy or the girl who looks upon that portrait will be a better American through life. It is an engaging lesson in truthfulness, honor, and gracefulness. It is an illustration of the highest and best qualities of the human mind.

Honor ever to the name of the Father of his Country!

# The Work of Rascals.

It is now nearly eighteen months since THE SUN pointed out the fact that the Western Associated Press had passed into the virtual control of two men of low character and bad anteredents. THE SUN showed that there was no hopeful augury to be drawn from this control, and that only disaster could be its consequence.

In common with our colleagues, we have in the interval watched the issue with patient attention, and it is now time to present, for the consideration of whom it may concern, the admitted results. THE SUN is one of a number of newspapers

receiving the news service of the United Press, and consequently interested in maintaining the welfare of that organization. About the time to which we have referred, the management of the Associated Press began to attack the United Press, to take away its clients, and seduce its members. So far as this could be done by fair business competition there was nothing in it that we wished to object to. We hold to the right of newspapers to buy their news where they choose to buy it, so long as they violate no contract or agreement and do not infringe upon any point of business honor or probity. The management of the Associated Press. however, was hampered by no considerations of honor or decency. Its weapons were falsehood, mere slander, and nasty misrepresentations. It told the clients of the United Press that the Associated Press was making money, while the United Press was bankrupt; that it had secret contracts with the strongest members of the United Press; that these members had admitted that the days of the United Press were numbered, and that unless its clients should anticipate the end by abjuring all connection with the United Press they must suffer the conse-

quence The management of the Associated Press exhibited to the clients of the United Press statements of Associated Press earnings and expenditures, showing always a balance on the right side. We have before us a cable despatch sent by the management to Mr. JAMES GORBON BENNETT on Nov. 1, 1893;

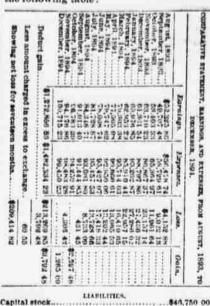
"United Press now losing over quarter million

making money. Hundreds of newspapers will recall their experiences during the period we are reviewing, and will confirm therefrom this record of the falsehoods they repelled or to which they were victims. At no time has there been any intermission. The Evening Post, the Brooklyn Engle, and other news-

of the Western Associated Press in which the following passage occurred:

"The report of the Board of Directors and General Manager has been given to each stockholder. It showed in detail the financial condition of the associ-ation, with the receipts and expenditures for the last seventeen months up to Dec. 31, 1884, and that the ome was more than sufficient to cover the outlay."

We have the full copy of the report of the Board of Directors of the Associated Press, which was handed to every member present at the annual meeting in question; and we take from that part of it which is furnished by the Auditing Committee, Mr. W. J. RICHARDS of the Indianapolis News and Mr. H. F. GUNNISON of the Brooklyn Eagle, the following table:



Due banks 100,000 00 other liabilities Incoming news service. Foreign news service......... 16,538-35 Leasnd wire service 80,050 49 eneral expenses and salaries. 1,516-76 109,542 62 .\$250,209 82 Deposits with agents..... 10,360 58

ash and assessments paid in

January.

36 658 63 .8210,684 19 We call attention to the income and expenditure entries for December. They are of little significance except as being cooked. What is of note is that while this record of sham was being piled up, month by month, the management was daily assuring United Press newspapers and its own members and clients that it did not owe a penny, but on the contrary was making money.

6,161 84

When we pointed out the fact that the Western Associated Press had fallen into the control of two men of low character and bad antecedents, we little knew how fully and how soon our unfavorable augury of the consequences would be confirmed. During the period covered in the report we have quoted, they have drawn from their captured newspapers in extra assessments over \$200,000; in subscriptions to their cap ital stock, \$46,750; they have borrowed \$100,000; they owe telegraph companies and others \$109,542.82, making a deficit for the period named of \$450,000. To this must be added a considerable sum to cover omitted and concealed expenditures at the end of last year, when the concern was manipulated for effect to be used at the annual meeting, and the loss on operation since Jan. 1, 1895, which is about \$30,000.

In other words, the new management has succeeded up to date in administering the affairs of the Western Associated Press so as to lose over half a million dollars, and place it upon a basis of permanent, hopeless, and incurable insolvency.

In attaining this result we have seen almost daily the methods of the dishonest bank cashier, shifting his accounts and his figures to conceal his knavery, hiding one peculation behind another, and contriving balances and stuffing envelopes with sham securities at the approach of the bank exuniner. From day to day he evades detection. He lies to the directors; he attends church; he teaches in the Sunday school; he leads in the prayer meeting; his pious exterior would win the confidence of the devil. But the inevitable discovery comes at last and the whole revolting, criminal, base, and cowardly thing, is revealed to its victims and

This is an accurate and truthful description of the methods of the men who have gained the control of the Western Associated Press and hold it still. They have gotten themselves into a desperate plight, and they have dragged into it with them a goodly lot of sympathetic worthles, with some honest and confiding dupes. The corporation is organized under the Illinois State law, and the provisions of that statute respecting the personal liability of directors are not amusing. We commend a careful study of them to the unfortunate newspaper managers who have been roped in. may see their way to making such a thoroughly dishonest director as F. B. Noves of Washington, for instance, refund to them the amount of the extra assessments out of which they have been buncoed.

It is the management of this hopelessly bankrupt and ravaged corporation that, true to its lying instincts, makes the following statement:

"Informal overtures have been repeatedly made during the year by members of the United Press look ng to a termination of the present contest with that organization. These have been declined on the part of your management.

This, if true, must necessarily be susceptible of proof. It is signed, among others, by CLAYTON McMichael of Philadelphia, ALBERT J. BARR of Pittsburgh, F. B. Noves of Washington, FREDERICK DRIS-COLL of St. Paul, JAMES E. SCRIPPS of Detroit, EUGENE H. PERDUE of Cleveland, CHARLES W. KNAPP of St. Louis, and Vicron F. Lawson of Chicago. We say it is a wilful and deliberate lie, and it is uttered with full knowledge of that fact by the men who have signed it. We will give \$5,000 to a public charity which each shall designate in his own city, if it be not wholly and irredeemably false. This retort and proposition is personal and separate to each of the individuals just named, Daiscoll excepted. He need not name a public charity. He can keep the \$5,000 himself.

## Reindeer and Education.

Education in the United States is once more promoted, and the value of the Bureau of Education is again illustrated. Number 215 of the library published by the bureau ought to be in every household and in every schoolroom for the purpose of demonstrating the indispensability of the bureau and its comprehensive scope. This voiume contains the report of the Rev. SREL-DON JACKSON, D. D., General Agent of Education in Alaska, on the "Introduc- of Education, without mentioning that it tion of Domesticated Reindeer into Alaska." The connection between reindeer and educapapers hereabouts taking the Associated tion seems to have escaped the masters of still further increase its preciousness to the Press service, printed on the 14th instant | pedagogics, but it was discovered by Congress

the bureau as a primal, self-evident truth. Senator Teller of Colorado was an enthusiastic advocate of reindeer for Alaska, and the reindeer station has been named after him. Lapps have been imported for the purpose of educating the reindeer and teaching the natives how to use them. In September, 1893, the educational reindeer herd was 346 strong. The natives take a great interest in them, and even the dogs for the most part respect the bureau's wards, and do not molest them. Only five dogs had to be killed by the harders. In short, reindeer for educational purposes are a better risk than sheep. The Alaska reindeer are bought in Siberia, but since Capt, Wagnen gave the Siberian natives some whiskey in part payment, they have refused to sell reindeer to our Govern ment unless it will include liquor in the barter. This the Government will not do. and the educational herds cannot be reernited unless Congress prohibits private persons, not Eskimos, from trading in reindeer. "If liberal appropriations can be had from Congress," says Dr. JACKSON in the liberal vein of the Government agent, the work of education and distribution will go forward with great rapidity." He recommends that an experiment station for the propagation and cultivation of reindeer be established at Port Clarence. But such a station would be under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture, whereas the education of the reindeer properly belongs to the Bureau of Education. If Congress adopts Dr. Jackson's suggestion, the experiment station should be under his direction. The great work of reindeer education must not be split up. In fact, a Government Reindeer College ought to be founded.

A large part of Dr. JACKSON's volume i occupied by the report of Mr. MINER W BRUCE, the superintendent of Teller Reindeer Station. He finds that there is plenty of moss for the reindeer in Alaska. This will be a blow to the bureau. The task of educating the moss to grow would have been grateful to the thinkers of that institution. The health of Mr. BRUCE's pupils is excellent, but in some respects they are fragile. "Their flesh is easily torn, the bones of their legs break almost as easily as pipe stems, and their spinal columns will not bear the weight of a few pounds if suddenly placed upon them." Their horns are liable to get broken, and they are generally sensitive and delicate, in spite of their capacity of enduring cold weather. In time, doubtless the Bureau of Education will teach them to be tougher. An important event in Alaskan education is thus simply described by Superintendent BRUCE:

"The birth of the first fawn occurred on April 1 One of the herders came into the schoolroom during the session, and suddenly made known the fact, and the announcement of the arrival of a new baby would not occasion more joy among the children in a white family than was evinced by the little Eskimos. They seemed to lose all interest in their studies, and, when dismissed, a number of them walked out to the herd My first impression was that it was an April Fool joke sought to be played on me; and I did not enthus much over the news on that account, until the report was verified when the children returned. It proved to be true, and I concluded to christen it April fool, in honor of the day of its birth."

April Fool died, but sturdier successors came and reindeer education still lives. Superintendent BRUCE records his conviction that " the successful milking of reindeer cannot be accomplished until they become used to the process in a standing position, and thoroughly domesticated by feeding and handling." He had not learned to milk a reindeer at the time of his report, but he may acquire the art during the present long winter session at the school. favorite sled team is called "Thomas and Jeremiah." We mention these facts on account of their importance to education. Every educator will derive instruction from Mr. BRUCE's first drive with reindeer:

"The proper position to assume before mounting sled is to have it drawn up on the right side of the off doer, the driver to hold that one by the head stall. and when he is all ready let go, and by lifting up his right log and dropping down at the same time, he is pretty apt to find a seat on too sied, for no sooner does be let go from the doer he is holding than off they go.

"I got thus far in the preliminary exercises all right, but in a moment I did not know whether I was sled or not being conscious only of being terked along at a furious rate, and clouds of snow hurled all about me. For some moments I kept my seat, but suddenly a frozen snowdrift was encountered, when over I went, and was dragged through drifts and over frozen heaps until the deer finally As soon as I got upon my feet I took a view of my

surroundings. I was completely covered with anon and just over my right temple there was a stinging pain, caused by being struck with one of the runners of the sled. I looked toward the station to see if any one was coming to my reacue, and saw what appeared to be all the natives from the village watching me, and I thought I could hear them laughing. This settled it, and when the deer were ready I was ready also, and over my leg went and down I dropped, and

off we went again with a jerk.
"This time the deer made for the direction of the tundra, and when we struck it, I felt as if the next moment would be my last. At first the aled ran or one runner; then a slight turn made by the deer threw it over so it run on the other; then it teok a dive forward, the bows striking the feet of the deer who by this time were as badly frightened as myself and brought every muscle into play, and for a mile I kept on the sied, but we were travelling with the speed of a lightning express. The deer had by this time changed their course and were going in the di-rection of the station, and, when within a few rods of it, suddenly made a turn, as I thought, to show the natives how easily they could upset me, and I was again dragged through snowdrifts until they stoppe

from fatigue.

"By this time I had got thoroughly worked up, and made up my mind that I would either conquer team or break something, and started them immedi-ately for another spurt. They appeared as fresh as ever, and took a turn over to the beach, the shores of which were lined with drift logs of all sizes It was a course of about three miles straightoway, and as we went humping against one log and jumping over another, at a furious gail, I felt that if my neck was not soon broken my legs would be. I managed to keep the sled right side up until we had gone about half the distance, when the deer gradually slacksmed their pace, and for the first time answered to my pulling on the lines.

"It now became my turn to do a litis forcing, and I selatored the animals with my lines.

Education conquered. We wish we could follow Mr. BRUCE further. He is always interesting, and he is especially so in the twenty pages in which he treats of "Some of the Habits and Customs of the Eskimo." The habits and customs of the Eskimo are subjects, we may be sure, of deep concern to the cause of education, as are the reindeer, of whom Superintendent BRUCE writes as follows to Dr. JACESON:

"I trust that future years will see the boundless area of Arctic Alaska overflowing with these beautiful animals, and that they will always exist as living ionuments of your efforts in a most rightsous cause.

Dr. Jackson's book contains extensive memoranda about reindeer furnished by various Scandinavian citizens of the United States, and a list of names of the native tribes of northwest Alaska, a list of evident educational value both for mnemonics and counting rhymes. For instance:

Newtakanh ah took. K oo yuk. Slank ton lik."

We must not conclude this too brief notice of a characteristic publication of the Bureau contains maps of Alaska and Behring Struit, and many illustrations which will educator. We need only mention "Hoist-

Bear," "Eskimo schoolgirl taking lessons in cooking," "Drying fish," and "Descending a mountain with a dog team." When we consider that this work, of such interest to education, is published at the expense of the people of the United States, we are almost lost in wonder at the beneficence of our paternal Government.

### Woman and Honey.

We guess that the members of Sorosis never listened to a more practical or business-like discourse than that of Mrs. Louise THOMAS upon bee keeping as an industry for women. She told of her own ex periences in it, and of its pleasantness and its profitableness. She herself has found that the raising of honey been and the marketing of their honey is a money-making employment, and is especially adapted to women. The learning of it is not very hard, and the equipment needed for it is not very costly. "With a single half-acre of land," she said, "you can have 200 beehives, and can obtain from them three or four tons of honey every year." She has found that bees are shrewd affectionate, amiable, and grateful, and that they know their friends at sight. Mrs. THOMAS is enthusiastic upon the subject about which she spoke so pleasantly and about which she urged the women of Soro sis to think. We only fear that her account of the

pleasures and profits of the apiarist was too picturesque. The management of an aplary requires a great deal of knowledge, skill, and patience. The mind must be closely and constantly applied to it. The beginner in it is likely to have to wait a good while for satisfactory returns from it. The cost of establishing an apiary of 200 hives, or of one-quarter that number, is not light. A good many hundreds of dollars must be expended upon the plant. The choice of the occupants of the hives must be made with intelligence. We fear there is womanly romance in the saying that bees are al ways amiable: but it is delightful to hear that Mrs. THOMAS'S experience has been so favorable. "If your queen bee," she observed, "is not satisfactory, you will have to get another." 'Tis true. We can only hope that our readers will enjoy themselves while experimenting with specimens of her kind. It is not every woman, or every man either, who can make an apiary successful or profitable.

Nevertheless, we like the account of her experiences with honey bees which Mrs. THOMAS gave to the women of Sorosis. If any of them shall go into the interesting business which she commended to them, we wish them good luck and lots of cash.

## Please Take Off the Hats,

We respectfully lay a pertinent suggestion before the parties concerned:

"To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Legislature having failed to pass the bill for the suppression of altitudinous hats at theatres, I beg to suggest to man page of their programmes:

"TO THE LADIES: "The Theatre Hat bill has falled to pass but the Golden Rule is still in force."

To freshen that particular rule in the minds of ladies accustomed to wearing too tall hats, we will quote it: "Do unto others as you would that they should do to you."

Woman, imagine that thelawof gallantry requiring men to bare their heads were abrogated, and that they were as free as yourself to bonnet themselves in your presence, even in the theatre. What would you say if a rude wretch in the seat before you should wear throughout the play an altitudinous stovepipe instead of a humble billycock? Could you love such a brute? If at the close of the performance he should look around and turn out to be an acquaintance, wouldn't you expect to see on his cheek blush of mortification at being caught n disregard of the comfort and the common rights of the lady behind him?

Girls, do behave yourselves of nights in the use of these lovely but abominable hats.

## Goff's Record Up to Date.

He has been in office six weeks He has sought, under fraudulent pretences, a large increase of salary.

He has asked to have all the patronage of court consisting of four Judges turned ver to him alone.

He has aiready smuggled in as a subpoena server an all-around rascal and green goods swindler named APPLEGATE, now under indictment for larceny. He has already appointed as his personal

attendant Tom KEARNEY, tough, and dive keeper, also under indictment, who once iumped his bail. He chose as his mouthpiece in defence of

his grab bill one EVANS, a man of bad reputation, awaiting trial for felonious assault. Such is the Reform Recorder. No country in the world but ours has a

national hero, or a legendary character, such as Grouge Washington. He morited all the praise which will fall from the lips of a thousand orators to-day. His equal never lived.

The ROBERT E. PATTISON of Philadelphia. now the subject of much speculation as to how he came to be hit so hard on Tuesday last, is not the BILLY PATTERSON, also of Philadelphia, and once also struck by an assailant, who to this day remains hopelessly unknown. Parrison's fate was a commonplace piece of transparent poli-It hasn't the whost of a chance to rival the noble mystery of the original Patterson

It has been said that the idea of the Ameri-

can flag was suggested by GEORGE WASHING-

Ton's family coat of arms. The claim has been controverted, but the value of the work done by the Father of his Country in making Old Glory glorious has never been questioned, and it is peculiarly appropriate that the anniversary of his birth is also the anniversary of one of the most creditable battles in defence of the Stars and Stripes. On Feb. 22, 1847, a Mexican army of 20,000 men made a determined attack American forces under the command of Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR at Buena Vista, a hamlet in the northeastern part of Mexico. Owing to military operations that the Americans were undertaking at that time in other parts of Mexico, the army at Ruena Vista was compelled to act on the defensive and its strongth had been seriously impaired. At the time of the attack Taylon had only 5,400 men, none of whom had been under fire excepting the three batteries of artillery, one squadron of dragoons, one mounted company of Texans, and one regiment of Mississippi riflemen. Gen. Santa Anna, who commanded the Mexicans, had the flower of the Mexican army with him and, being aware of the unfortunate condition of the American army, suddenly appeared before it and demanded its surrender. Tayton politely declined and prepared for a desperate resistance The enemy began a savage attack on the American lines late in the afternoon and by night had galacd the summit of a ridge when Taylon withdraw his men to the plain below. At day break on the following day the Mexicans renewed their attack, and after some preliminary skirmishing moved three heavy columns upon the Americans. SANTA ANNA succeeded in turn ing Taylon's left wing and putting it to flight, so that for a time it looked as if the day was ont. But the American centre and right stood a report of the annual meeting in Chicago | two or three years ago and is regarded in fug a walrus on the deck of the steamship figure and cheeked the easer advance

the Mexicans by a steady rifle and artillery fire which finally drove the enemy SANTA ANNA then dashed his horsemen

The Wanderful Serten of Federal Publicaat the American lines, but twice they were

tions on the Gophers. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: YOU BAY to-day that the "farmers must like" the rethe Agricultural Department. I rise to remark that I am a farmer myself, and I want to make a few fresh remarks on this remarkable "paper" on the pouched rats which you praise so highly in your editorial of this day. perience warrants my writing to you as follows While opening up a small farm as a mere

youth in Illinois in 1858, a friend sent me s large and handsomely illustrated volume (Vel. VIII., Pacific Railroad reports), in which were many plates of Geomus and Thomomys, Prof. S. F. Baird being the author. My wife and I took in these gophers with the other good things in that fine Government publication and were duly thankful. Time rolled along, when our Congressman,

during 1875, sent me a book on the "Cranial and Dental Characters of Geomyidae," by Elliott Coues, in "Bulletin of the United States Geological Survey of the Territories, May 11. 1875." Then, a few months later, I received from the same source at Washington a "Monograph of the Geomyides, forming Part III., Zoology of the Colorado of the West," also by Elliott Coucs.

ject, approved by the south Jersey farmers, and My wife and I put our heads together and condiffering from the Wheelmen's bill in the apcluded that the "pocket gophers," as Coues portionment of the cost of roads between the called these rats, were making a great noise in State, the county, and the property owners, But the radical innovation embodied in the the seat of our Government, to warrant so much printing over them, and that we must be on our guard against them, and it was well that we Wheelmen's bill consists in its providing that roads shall be made of stone only, instead of bracel up, for, in 1877, we received from Washstone, gravel, or oyster shells, as the farmers ington a snug little pamphiet called No. X. This will make the pneumatic tire the undis puted master of New Jersey roads. The ordinary wagon traffic, which might often accept gravel or oyster shells, no longer counts. The bicycle, or rather the bicycle's most delicate and

P. S.—I have just seen Merriam's Monograph, and to think that all these books on these blamed rats which I have just mentioned are not even mentioned by Merriam makes me wonder if Merriam has not forgotten something or else that he is a very young man! J. F.

TRILBY CHALLENGED.

that Attractive but Shady Person !

and he had 150 in one day. Think of 150 women

would take the "starch" out of the " A. B. C.

"way up."

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.

A Single Instance

From an Address of W. J. Hunsaker of the Detroit

Journal before the Michigan Press Association.

I can call to mind but a single instance of one don

mant editorial mind controlling, vitalizing, and indi-vidualizing a representative American journal, only

one great newspaper that is personally conducted

from the editorial sanctum, a happy survival of the old school, which knew nothing of guessing contests and gift enterprises, and to whom votings for the

most popular washer lady in your ward were as songs

unaung. And it may go far in support of the argu-ment that the old way was the better, to point out that The New York Sun, in the minds of practical

newspaper men, at any rate, more nearly approaches the ideal in newspaper attainment than any other

The Spreckelses' Torture Story.

From the Washington Evening Star.
Of all the absurd canards that have come to us from

oyalistic rumor makers in the Hawaiian Islands, none

had in it more of absurdity than the story which the

San Francisco Coll prints as to the torturing of prison-

In the first place, none of the happenings alleged to have taken place could possibly have occurred with-out being generally known throughout the length and

ond place, it would not be possible to frame any ex-

cuse for physically tormenting any of those who par-ticipated in the rebellion, for from the time when it

was evident that all hope of successful rebellion had

departed there have been more willing witnesses than the authorities had time to hear; in the third place,

the men who are in control of governmental affairs in

the islands are not savages, but are as highly civilized

In every respect as any Americans.

It is noteworthy that the "fortured rebel" fabrica-

The Call is controlled by those members of the Spreck-els family who were implicated in the rebellion, and

who undoubtedly furnished the royalist party with

Loyal Native Hawnilan Policemen.

From the Parific Commercial Advertises,

The recognition of the invaluable part played by

the native police during the late insurrection, in the form of a subscription to a fund to be divided among the members of the force, is customartly fitting and

What Defeated Pattleor

From the Pailudelphia Times, Ungrateful Curbo

Incredible.

From the Cincinnati Tribune

ny of March less trestating.

tion appeared originally only in the San Fran-

the money essential for the outbreak that falled

commendable. Too much cannot be said of the

breadth of Honolulu almost immediately: in

journal among the entire metropolitan brood.

ers by officials of the island republic.

braced up, for, in 1877, we received from Washington a sinug little pamphiet called No. X. Geomyidox, forming pp. 601-620 of the final report of the United States Geological Survey of the Territories, also by this same Elliott Coues. This began to wear on wife and myself, and we wondered what the gophers had done to Coues, for they did not worry us much on the farm; all we could intelligently make out of these works of Coues was that the Geomyidox were a bad lot, but the Succompider were all right. To do this required much careful attention to Dr. Coues's style, for he used then some of that "plain everyday speech" which you charge Merriam with emoloying. He did not have so much to say of the "dynamics of the incisors" of these rats, but he was kind to Thomomya and took him in-didn't leave him out of the "papers" as Merriam has.

Wife and I had settled down pretty well over our little library on these rats, when a school teacher of our district, while on a visit to New York in 1893, saw an elaborate work on these same rats, called a "Monograph of the Geomyidox," by S. A. Allen, and published by the American Musseum of Natural History of New York city, Vol. V., 1893, and she somehow or other was possessed to buy it for me!

This work of Allen's kind o' broke us up. Allen was not an emotional writer like Coues, and he used some, yes, a great deal more, of that "plain language" which you so feelingly thank Merriam for. My wife said, "James, I think there is something queer about these gophers which we don't understand, or they wouldn't write so much about them."

Now I learn by The Sux of this day that there is another book on those bouched rats, the same rats which were scared up to run in 1858; and it makes me fear that copy will be home before I can return, and if so, what will my good wife think of it? She will say, and defy me to contradict her, that the Government officials have gone clean reavy over the needs of the loonest farmers or they would not continue to the second of the loonest farmers or they woul decisive portion, the pneumatic tire, to which oyster shells are dangerous, and gravel, like and, is a sort of obstacle decides what the roads shall be, and they shall be stone. Will not this be rather hard on the farmers of New Jersey, to whom oyster shells or gravel might sometimes be a much more desirable ma-

terial for road making? And does the bill smack of the power of a very arbitrary interest? We It seems to us that a first-class song to the name of Washington would be a good thing to

have for use every year on the 22d of Febru ary It is needed. It would become popular. Nothng short of a first-class song, or hymn, or anthem, could be made to ge. We offer the suggestion to poets of the right kind.

We agree with our correspondent, Mr JAMES M. WALKER, that the active colored Resublican politicians of this city have a right to demand recognition, by which Mr. WALKER neans offices, from Mayor STRONG. We doubt my good while think of it? Soe who as a same defy me to contradict her, that the Government officials have gone clean crazy over the needs of the honest farmers or they would not continue to plint books about these—rais! that have talks so many millimetres long and have "dynamics" in their incusors! This book shall go into the first gopher hole at hand as soon as it arrives at Penkton on the Hinois! JAMES FITZGERALD.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1895. whether 18,000 of them voted for the Reform ticket, but even if only 1,000 of them voted for it they are entitled to their share of the spoils after a civil service examination. There are some very smart negroes in New York.

driven back with heavy losses, and soon after-

ward the Mexican infantry on the right was

driven from the field. The Mexicans then con-

centrated their entire forces into one column and charged, driving the Americans back for a

considerable distance until the artillery again

checked Santa Anna's advance. That night

the two armies occupied nearly the same posi-tions as in the morning. The Americans slept

on their arms, expecting to resume the fight on the following day, but during the night the

A "Democrat sick at the stomach," living

in the once great party stronghold of Queens

we will respectfully pass on for general con

"Did all the d-d fools south of Mason and Diz

There is no precedent for the bill for im

proved roads which has passed the New Jersey

Assembly at the instigation of the League of

in the Arsembly at the time, on the same sub-

American Wheelmen. There was another

county, Long Island, sends us a question which

Mexicans retreated, having lost some 2,000 me

while the total American loss was 740.

on's line get into this Congress ?"

would have had it.

A bookkeeper in a factory has been caught in the robbery of the firm's money. Some time age a bank clerk was found guilty of cheating he bank. It seems strange that men of sense and shrewdness should do such things. The culprits cannot be men of that kind. They must be numitigated fools.

Some days ago we printed an interview rith a well-informed Russian gentleman about the decay of Nibilism in his country, and mor especially in the institutions of learning, where alone it former'y existed. Not a stir was made in the University of St. Petersburg the other day by the Nihilist manifesto which was introduced there. It is evident that the Russian students have undergone a change of mind within the past few years.

There is not likely to be a statue of the American novelist Cooper erected in New York until some one good citizen shall give his mind to its erection. We could name several of the admirers of Coopen, men who knew him and were among his friends, who ought not to need more than a hint. Not more than a few thousand dollars would be required

SILVER IN AUSTRALIA. The Hon, John P. Jones Tonsted as Its "Splendid Champion,"

ADELAIDE, South Australia, Jan. 15 .- At the anquet given last night by the Adelaide Club for the retiring Governor, the Earl of Kintors, Sir John Downer proposed the health of "that splendid champion of the silver cause, Senator Jones of Nevada." The speaker referred to the great financial trouble occasioned by the fall of wool and wheat, and said that but for the activity of the bimetallists in the United States they might have groped along in the dark for years

decline. They are very full of bimetallism in this colony. MORETON FREWEN. A Beautiful Tale of Three Women with

seeking the true reason for that universal price

From the Washington Post. Three addes walked down the centre aisle in the National Theatre Monday night. They were hats: hats of a florid style of architecture, and covered with lux-urient vegetation. Strong men shuddered and grow pale with anxiety as to where those hats would eventually locate themselves, and as the ladies slowly moved to the front the feelings of the audience verged upon the stormy and tumultuous. At last they vere scated well down toward the orchestra, and at least one hundred persons those directly in the lin of sight-turned wan and ghastly with despair. In a moment, however, nimble fingers were at work, and before the watchers could gulp down their first wild

anguish the hats disappeared, and three sleek, shape-ly, and inoffensive heads appeared in place of them. So the fashion has reached Washington. We have among us, then, the pioneers of the propaganda of mercy, consideration, and gentioness. A new standard of morality has been creeted. Women are showing their thoughtless sisters how to be kind as well as seautiful, gentie as well as fair, how to bless as well as to adorn the world. Here is a fashion which recognizes humanity, a manifestation of female lovelines that makes allowance for the comfort of others. It is a new philosophy, a gospel of sweetness and light, a

dispensation of true ecstasy.

Why cannot the superior set make common cause in Why, if they must have their hats wherewith to paralyze the vestibule and fill the aisles with pageantry as they come and go why can they not at least follow the divine example we have chronicled an I uncover when they take their seats?

It Speaks.

I am a grate.

Not just an ordinary, common, Menial grab, But a triple screw, 110-ton. Nickel steel armored grab, Reformer Goff's almighty grab; And there is nothing else like me on earth. off is the idol of the people, Young Jeronie says so. And Goff admits i am the best grab he has devised. The great product of his ambition Up to date. The only thing big enough to satisfy His yearning, yawning maw; Goff is the idal of the people and I am Goff's, I am the idol's idol of the people. And a good thing. My dimensions are conterminous with All there is in aight. hat's proper. And Goff for it all. That's his idea of the sternal fitness of things. Don't you know Goff? He's the man

Who broke his birlit's invidious bar, Withstood the blows of circumstance And grabbed the skirts of happy chance. And grappled with his evening star.

Who makes by grate his nature known. And wants to clutch the golden keys To mould a mighty litate's decrees, and run the whole shebang alone.

ratie Congress.

Time's Goff. And I'm his 49,000 horse power GOLLY, THE GEOMFIDE!

and Verneity. From the Albany Argus. An issue of veracity has arisen between Me Thomas C. Platt and Mayor William Strong of New York. Mr. Platt says that Mayor Strong promised him that Col. Frederick D. Grant would be appointed Commissioner of Public Works. He also says that Mayor Strong gave him ante-election piedges made through Mr. Philips, formerly owner of the Press, Mr. Platt says, further, that after the election and before the Power of Removal bill was passed Maron Strong gave specific pledges to ex-Judge Patter son and Commissioner Murray, two of Mr. Platt's leaders in New York. Mayor Strong says that he did nothing of the kind.

WAR PLATT BUNCORDS

An Interesting Question of Politics, Honor

Mayor Strong says that he did nothing of the kind.

People who have any intimate knowledge of New York politics, whether they are friends on not of Mr. Platt, would take Mr. Platts word. It looks strongly that Mr. Platt has been the victim of a big political bunce game. With all the abuse of Mr. Platt, no one has ever charged him with making money out of politics, and no one has ever charged him with making money out of politics, and no one has ever denied that he kept his promises and was true to his friends. There is no doubt that Mr. Platt sticks pretty closely to his enemies also, but that cannot be said to be a political fault.

Dees any man in politics in this State think for a moment that Mr. Platt would have endorsed and helped elect Mayor Strong if there was not some understanding? Does any man who has any knowledge of Mr. Platt or politics believe that the Power of Removal bill would have been passed if there was not an understanding? Does any many believe that that understanding has been kept?

It may have been very smart for Mayor Strong to bunce Mr. Platt, but it is doubtful that it will pay. Of all the businesses on the face of the earth, politics requires the greatest truthfulness and the greatest fidelity. Because Mr. Platt has them may be the reason he has got along to well.

#### SUNBEAMS.

-"Bureau de tobac" is a favorite form of announcement in the two French quarters, and has been brought over from France, where the tobacco business is a Government monopoly and the shop a sort of official

bureau. -Trade is insidiously invading quiet and respeciable old west side residence streets. You see the evidence of this invasion in modest placards here and there an nonneing (bis or that trade within. The forerunner of the change was the transformation of many small private houses into lodgings and boarding Louses.

-Nost beautiful of the native blackbird tribe is the purple grackle, a large bird of iridescent plumage. seen about the parks in spring, and nowadays soid to epicures and others, presumably to be made into ples The famous " pretty dish to set before a king" would cost something over \$2 at the present retail price of

-Stage properties usually look aspecially unreal by dayight and under the open sky, but among a lot of debris on the sidewalk from the property rooms of Madison Square darden there was the other day a neat little crow's nest of charred sticks with bits or flame-colored finsel between, and there must have seen twenty passers by to mistake it for the real thing it so nicely shoulated.

-Boracle sold is sold in this town as white snuff and sometimes under more impressive names it fetches an extravagant price. The virtue of the thing lies in the fact that it is at once an astringent and a germicide, and in both capacities it is helpful to the harrowed murous membrane of the nose, so frequent yin a state of inflammation by reason of the raw quality of our east winds.

-There is reason for wonder that more people are not nit by timbers and pipes and one thing and another projecting from trucks and wagons as they corner. There are some mighty close shaves, but, as a matter of fact, few, if any, accidents of the kind happen. Almost everybody appears to look out for these things, and chance, or somebody else, appears to ook out for the rest.

Crossing South Ferry of a cold, bright morning in winter is a delight to the man or woman of warm blood and open eyes. The panorams of the harber is es-Should the Women Continue to Impersonate pecially varied, and when the background of snow shows through the leafless trees of Staten Island the distant prospect is especially pleasing. There is al-TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you kindly allow me to ventilate on a vexing quesways somewhere on the horizon a panting tug whose visible white breath is borne off by swift winds in With Trilbys wanted on the east side, I hope mimicry of knotted zephyr, as women call a peculiarly soft and fluffy wool. we now can "have a rest" on Trilbys among the

-One west side grocer dealing in the teas of India west side circles. During the past week I countfinds it worth while to keep at his place two East In-dians, class in native costume, to brew and serve free cups of tea for curious customers. Doubtless there ed no less than three performances of "Trilby" among those women who think they are leaders are a good many Orientals waiting around for employ But now Dan Rice wants Trilbys for his show ment, since the Chicago show brought many to the country, and East Indian standards of living and nowithin a radius of as many miles, being beautilous of wages make it possible to hire such men very cheap. Free tea is a popular thing, for though tea drinkers are less in evidence than the drinkers of alcoholic stimulants, they are numerous and eager. ful enough to pose as Trilby. I should think it would take the "starch" out of the "A. B. C.,"
the "D. A. R., "and all theother societies which,
in "sweet charitys" name, are doing the Trilby.
I read Trilby: she must have been a beautiful
woman; she must have had a wonderful foot
and wonderful bones; and she was truthful and
loyal and sincere. I liked her for that, and I
would not hurt her feelings. But love her as we
may, the story tells us that she was a woman
whose virtue (with it, I should think, her modesty) had taken flight; and when our wives and
daughters (or those of some other man) are "doing" Trilby, they are posing as such—twist it as
they may. And yet they would be indignant to
be mistaken for that type.
Now I am a N. Y. C. C. S. A. R., and I have The ten trade in poor quarters is retail to the last de gree, and probably for one sale of a pound there are en sales of a quarter or less.

#### Foreign Notes of Real Interest. Walter Savage Landor's sister-in-law, Miss Luc-

builtier, died recently at Richmond, England, aged OH years. Henri Rochefort on returning to Paris declared his ntention of freeing France from the four R's: Relach, Roche, Rouvier, and Raynal, panaucaists.

be mistaken for that type.

"Mow I am a N. Y. C. C., S. A. R., and I have "my cousins and my aunits" and the angels of my loome, who are N. Y. C. C. D. A. R., and I leel somewhat lowered in my American dignity, and in my views of refinement, that our S. A. R. or our D. A. R. must needs go to the "Latin Quarter" of Paris for a subject to personate or their charity: I surmise more vanity than tharity. Natural gas is reported to have been discovered in the bed of the Rio Plata, near Buenos Ayres. A bill granting a monopoly of it to the discoverer is before the Cougress. Honorable Alan Johnstone, son of Lord Derwen in I lately Second Secretary of the British Embassy at Washington, has just been appointed Secretary of the

for their charity; I surmise more vanity than charity.

With a Third avenue shoe store advertising for a Trilby foot—and the name being a burleague generally—it is high time that dear women, at least the well-bred ones, lend their names to no more Trilbys, whether it be to make "chairs of colonial history" or marble monuments. Legation to Copenhagen. A syndicate has been formed in England to build a attle ship of at least 8,000 tons, and to cost more than \$2,000,000, according to the plans of Sir Edward

Reed, who has been criticising the Admiralty ships.

J. H. Tyers, the English amateur swimming chamments.

The subject has gone beyond burlesque. It is merging onto the indecent.

"N. Y. C. C.—S. A. R." ion, recently beat his own record by swimming at Edinburgh 220 yards in 2 minutes and 89 4-5 sec-

Near Moulins recently a vicious bull gave the occasion for testing the power of the Lebel carbine. The soldiers were called out to kill the bull. A bullet from an army gun entered at the bull's shoulder and came out at the crupper, completely traversing the buil's body; the large bones were pierced with round holes ut splintering. It is believed that the bullet would have passed through eight men in a row A gang of international safe burglars was captured

y by the Hungarian police. They were wellfressed, educated men, two of them engineers by profession, and had worked in all the great cities of Europe. Their names Perikles Assendakis, Demo trios Papakosta, and Matthias Szalio-make a queer jumble of classical associations with burglary Itistic, arrested with them, was recently an aids de camp of the Prince of Montenegro. A new self-recording indicator, marking mechani-

cally every order signalled from the bridge of a steamer to the engine room, consists of a drum, which revolves once in twelve hours, around which is placed a chart centaining a column for each word of command on the indicators in use, and ruled to show the fraction of a minute. When the order is given it is marked at once on the chart. The instrument does away with the possibility of conflicting evidence between captain and engineer in case of socidents.

Rinton St. George, the Somersetshire estate of Earl Poniett, is offered for sale. The Earl is the lineal representative of Sir Amias Paulet, the jailor of Mary. Queen of Scots, and is father to Viscount Hinton, who grinds the organ in the London streets. The estate comprises over ten thousand acres; the old castellated manor house lies in a park of 1,300 acres. It contains a picture gallery with 320 paintings, some by Rubons Correggio, Muritio, Rembrandt, and Vandyke. Every thing on the estate is in perfect order, and for it all, pictures, furniture, and heirlooms included, \$3,000,000

are asked. The Norddeutscher Lloyd is the largest steamship mpany in the world, its vessels measuring 15,000 tons one than the Peninsular and Oriental, which comes next. It began in 1865 by running three small sleamers between Bremon and England, and three years later opened a line to New York. It now has 22 lines. Including two to South America. five to eastern Asia. and one to Australia. It has 83 steamers, with a total of 242,367 tous. Of the other great compaales the Pentasular and Oriental steamers measure 227,000 tous: the Navigasions Generale Italians, 191,037; the Messageries Maritimes, 174,000; the Compag-nic O-nérale Transatiantique, 173,800; the Hamburg-American, 165,586; the Austrian Lloyd, 137,839; the

Anchor line, 170,312; the Alban line, 127,801; the Conard Rue, 110,750, and the White Star line, 06,726. These figures are for 1893. unassuming but always efficient work of the native On the authority of Mile, De Lewuce, who heard it from the herotse's own lips, a writer in the Guardons tells the true story of Mile. De Sombreuli's saving her father's life from the guillotine. M. De Sombreuli Robert E. Pattison was defeated for Mayor in Philadelphia yesterday by an overwhelming majority solely because of the otter imbeelility of the Demoand his daughter were condemned to death at the time of the September massacres, and were watting in the cart, surrounded by the mot, for their turn to mount the scaffold. Mile De Sombreuit turned to the crossi and asked what harte a weak old man like her father round do to the nation. Some of the men an awered that if air would drink a riam of blood to the nation they would let him to, and passed up a gloss, the drank it down immediately. The crowd took her and her father from the eart; they accaped and made their way to England. She thought at the time that

"There are rectain tribes," remarked Frof. Potterby in the course of his lecture, "that have not yet learned the use of fire." I don't believe that, "whispered Freshieigh. "How in thunder could they light their eigerettes." Harper's Magazine for March, from cover to

she drank blood, but afterward she concluded that it was red wine, for she saw no one stoop to fill the glass. To her death she was never able, however, to over, is a most interesting number. Its contents are genial and pleasant, and should make even the un-

see red wine in a glass without a shudder.